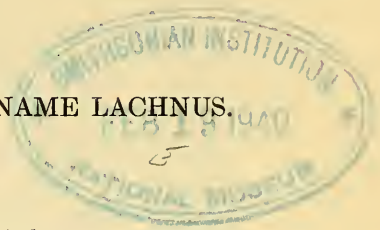


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE NAME *CINARA* VERSUS THE NAME *LACHNUS*.

BY F. C. HOTTES.



The following note concerning the use of the proper generic name for a genus in the family Aphididae also offers an opportunity to describe an apparently new species belonging to the genus under discussion and to record some notes on taxonomy which according to my information have not been published.

Through the failure of Aphidologists to recognize the first type fixation for the genus *Lachnus* as valid, the name *Lachnus* has been associated with a group of aphids generically at variance with the first type selected. This error has resulted in the use of the generic name *Pterochlorus*, which must now be recognized as a synonym of *Lachnus*. Schumacher (1921) clearly established the fact that *Aphis roboris* Linne was the correct type of the genus *Lachnus* by quoting from the second edition of Burmeister's *Handbuch der Entomologie*, page 1006, wherein Burmeister states that his *Lachnus fasciatus* is a synonym of *Aphis roboris* Linne, the type set for *Lachnus* by Westwood in 1840. Since 1921 the name *Lachnus* has been used incorrectly by English and American workers presumably because Schumacher's paper has not had wide circulation. The fact that certain workers consider the type of the genus *Cinara* to be *Aphis roboris* Linne instead of *Aphis pini* Linne, the type indicated by Curtis when he described the genus *Cinara* has also added to the confusion concerning the correct use of the two generic terms. Theobald and Laing 1929 (*Theobald, British Aphids*, vol. III, p. 352) take the following stand: "The point is simply this, Curtis defines the genus *Cinara* and describes and figures *roboris*. Unfortunately he says typical species *Aphis pini* Linnaeus? It was obvious, therefore, he knew nothing about *pini* and that what he had in mind for his genotype was what he was figuring and describing, namely *roboris*. It is my contention that you can not base genera on species you do not know and that in nomenclature you must interpret what a man obviously meant." That Curtis was familiar with *Aphis pini* Linne is evident from what he says on the page following the page on which the genus *Cinara* was described, from which we make the following quotation: "Nos. 20 to 30 enumerated in the Guide with the exception of No. 29 belong to this genus." Referring to the Guide

we find that *Aphis pini* Linne is number 22. Thus *Aphis pini* Linne is the correct type for the genus *Cinara*. Börner (1930) gives the generic synonymy of the genus *Cinara* to date.

Cinara fornacula, n. sp.

Apterous viviparous female.—Average length from vertex to tip of anal plate 2.87 mm. General color uniform light pea-green. Entire body and legs very lightly but uniformly pulverulent. Antennae, with the exception of the extreme apical portion of the sixth segment which is dusky-brown, yellowish. Beak with the three apical segments brown, remaining segments yellowish to light-dusky. Femora and tibiae pale yellowish-brown, apical portions of tibiae darkest, tarsi dark brown. Area around base of cornicles concolorous with rest of abdomen or pale brownish.

Head and appendages: Proportional lengths of antennal segments as follows: III 24–30 ave. 28, IV 16–17, V 21–27 ave. 23, VI 14–16+3. There are no secondary sensoria. The third, fourth and fifth antennal segments each with a primary sensorium, these are lacking on some segments and are always difficult to see. Eyes with small lateral tubercles. The beak extends well beyond the metathoracic coxae. Second segment of the hind tarsae exclusive of claws longer than the third antennal segment. Base of cornicles rather narrow about .22 across.

This species on a slide suggests very strongly *Cinara occidentalis* (Davidson) from which it may be separated by the legs and antennae being distinctly more hairy, and by the presence of ocular tubercles. Living specimens have considerably less pulverulent matter than *Cinara occidentalis*, and never occur in such large groups, for specimens almost always occur solitary.

Type apterous viviparous female taken on specimen Blue Spruce at Crookston, Minnesota, July 7, 1925, by F. C. Hottes. Paratypes same data as type, and Henning, Minnesota, June 25, 1926, on Spruce by C. E. Mickel. I have taken a single specimen of this species in Northern Colorado but I have not seen the mounted slide.

Type in the collection of Dr. O. W. Oestlund.

TAXONOMIC NOTES.

Mordwilko in 1895 recognized a species under the name of *Lachnus nudus* DeGeer. DeGeer never used the name *nudus* as a binomial, indicating and using the name thus: *Aphis (nuda Pini)*, etc. *Aphis nuda pini* DeGeer was made a synonym of *Aphis pini* Linne by Goeze in 1778. This step was hardly necessary except as a matter of record, for DeGeer so regarded it. DeGeer changed the name of the species described by Linne as *Aphis pini* so as to better distinguish it from another species on the same host (which was not known to Linne) which he called *Aphis (tomentosa pini)*, etc. The name *nudus* was therefore incorrectly accredited to DeGeer. Mordwilko thus becomes the author of the species *Cinara nudus*. *Cinara nudus* has been considered a synonym of *Cinara pini* Linne, but incorrectly so, for specimens

sent me and determined as such by Mordwilko differ from *Cinara pini* L. which Mordwilko determines and calls *Lachnus pineti* Koch.

The name *tomentosa pini* was first correctly used as a binomial by Villers in 1789. This, however, was eight years after Fabricius had named the species *Aphis pineti*. The name *Schizolachnus pineti* (Fabricius), therefore, is the correct name for the species now known as *Schizolachnus tomentosa* (DeGeer).

The species *Hyalopterus pruni* has been incorrectly credited to Fabricius. Fabricius credited Geoffroy with being the author of the species *Aphis pruni* when he first used the name in his *Systema Entomologiae*.

The species described by DeGeer have always been considered as having been described as binomials. This is not the case, unless the following typical example can be so interpreted: "*Aphis (Pomi)*, flavoviridis, corniculis longioribus, pedibus antennisque nigrescentibus. Pomi." Fortunately however most of the species thus named were indicated as binomials in the index. The binomial name in the index is then the first application of a valid name to the description. The page of the index should therefore be considered the page on which the species was described. Unfortunately, however, *Aphis (Alni)*, etc., and *Aphis (Gallarium Ulmi)*, etc., were not indicated as binomials in the index, *Aphis (Alni)*, etc., being indicated as *Aphis tuberculata alni*, while *Aphis (Gallarium Ulmi)* etc., was indicated in the index the same as in the text. The first valid use of *alni* as a binomial is that of Goeze 1778, p. 316, who incorrectly credited DeGeer with being the author of the species. *Aphis (Gallarium Ulmi)*, etc., has been renamed *Tetraneura ulmifoliae* by Baker. *Aphis (salicis farinosa)*, etc., which is indicated as a binomial in the index, is a synonym of *Aphis salicis* Linne, a species of which it is also a homonym.